THE Numb. 349.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

*Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.*

THURSDAY, *January* 2, 1752.

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A late Act of Parliament being made, for altering the Stile, and correcting the Calendar, which relates to all the Dominions of *Great-Britain*, we imagine Nothing can be more proper to give to the Public at this Time.

## *An ACT for regulating the Commencement of the Year, and for correcting the Calendar now in Uſe.*

WHEREAS the legal Supputation of the Year of our Lord in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, according to which the Year beginneth on the Twenty-fifth Day of *March*, hath been found by Experience to be attended with divers Inconveniencies, not only as it differs from the Uſage of neighbouring Nations, but alſo from the legal Method of Computation in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, and from the common Uſage throughout the whole Kingdom, whereby frequent Miſtakes are occaſioned in the Dates of Deeds, and other Writings, and Diſputes ariſe therefrom.

*And whereas* the Calendar now in Uſe throughout all his Majeſty's *Britiſh* Dominions, commonly called *The Julian Calendar*, hath been diſcovered to be erroneous, by Means whereof the Vernal or Spring Equinox, which at the Time of the General Council of *Nice*, in the Year of our Lord Three hundred and twenty-five, happened on or about the Twenty-firſt Day of *March*, now happens on the ninth or tenth Day of the ſame Month; and the ſaid Error is ſtill encreaſing, and if not remedied, would, in Proceſs of Time, occaſion the ſeveral Equinoxes and Solſtices to fall at very different Times in the Civil Year from what they formerly did, which might tend to miſlead Perſons ignorant of the ſaid Alteration.

*And whereas* a Method of correcting the Calendar in ſuch Manner, as that the Equinoxes and Solſtices may for the future fall nearly on the ſame Nominal Days, on which the ſame happened at the Time of the ſaid General Council, hath been received and eſtabliſhed, and is now generally practiſed by almoſt all other Nations of *Europe*.

*And whereas* it will be of general Convenience to Merchants, and other Perſons correſponding with other Nations and Countries, and tend to prevent Miſtakes and Diſputes in or concerning the Dates of Letters, and Accounts, if the like Correction be received and eſtabliſhed in his Majeſty's Dominions;

*May it therefore pleaſe your* MAJESTY, *That it may be Enacted*; *And be it Enacted*, by the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That in and throughout all his Majeſty's Dominions and Countries in *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*, belonging or ſubject to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, the ſaid Supputation, according to which the Year of our Lord beginneth on the Twenty fifth Day of *March*, ſhall not be made uſe of from and after the laſt Day of *December*, 1751; and that the firſt Day of *January*, next following the ſaid laſt Day of *December*, ſhall be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted, to be the firſt Day of the Year of our Lord 1752; and the firſt Day of *January*, which ſhall happen next after the ſaid firſt Day of *January*, 1752, ſhall be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted, to be the firſt Day of the Year of our Lord, 1753; and ſo on from Time to Time, the firſt Day of *January* in every Year, which ſhall happen in Time to come, ſhall be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted, to be the firſt Day of the Year; and that each New Year ſhall accordingly commence, and begin to be reckoned, from the firſt Day of every ſuch Month of *January* next preceding the Twenty fifth Day of *March*, on which ſuch Year would, according to the preſent Supputation, have begun or commenced: And that from and after the ſaid firſt Day of *January*, 1752, the ſeveral Days of each Month ſhall go on, and be reckoned and numbered in the ſame Order; and the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, and other Moveable Feaſts thereon depending, ſhall be aſcertained according to the ſame Method, as they now are, until the ſecond Day of *September*, in the ſaid Year 1752 incluſive; and that the Natural Day next immediately following the ſaid ſecond Day of *September*, ſhall be called, reckoned, and accounted, to be the fourteenth Day of *September*, omitting for that Time only the eleven intermediate Nominal Days of the common Calendar; and that the ſeveral Natural Days, which ſhall follow and ſucceed next after the ſaid fourteenth Day of *September*, ſhall be reſpectively called, reckoned, and numbered forwards in Numerical Order from the ſaid fourteenth Day of *September*, according to the Order and Succeſſion of Days now uſed in the preſent Calendar; and that all Acts, Deeds, Writings, Notes, and other Inſtruments of what Nature or Kind ſoever, whether Eccleſiaſtical or Civil, Public or Private, which ſhall be made, executed, or ſigned, upon or after the ſaid firſt Day of *January*, 1752, ſhall bear Date according to the ſaid new Method of Supputation, and that the two fixed Terms of Saint *Hilary*, and Saint *Michael*, in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, and the Courts of Great Seſſions in the Counties Palatine, and in *Wales*, and alſo the Courts of General Quarter Seſſions and General Seſſions of the Peace, and all other Courts of what Nature or Kind ſoever, whether Civil, Criminal, or Eccleſiaſtical, and all Meetings and Aſſemblies of any Bodies Politic or Corporate, either for the Election of any Officers or Members thereof, or for any ſuch Officers entering upon the Execution of their reſpective Offices, or for any other Purpoſe whatſoever, which by any Law, Statute, Charter, Cuſtom, or Uſage within this Kingdom, or within any other the Dominions or Countries ſubject or belonging to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, are to be holden and kept on any fixed or certain Day of any Month, or on any Day depending upon the Beginning or any certain Day of any Month (except ſuch Courts as are uſually holden or kept with any Fairs or Marts) ſhall from Time to Time, from and after the ſaid ſecond Day of *September*, be holden and kept up on or according to the ſame reſpective Nominal Days and Times, whereon or according to which the ſame are now to be holden, but which ſhall be computed according to the ſaid new Method of numbering and reckoning the Days of the Calendar as aforeſaid; that is to ſay, eleven Days ſooner than the reſpective Days whereon the ſame are now holden and kept; any Law, Statute, Charter, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

*And*, for the continuing and preſerving the Calendar, or Method of Reckoning, and computing the Days of the Year in the ſame regular Courſe, as near as may be, in all Times coming; *Be it further Enacted*, by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral Years of our Lord 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, or any other hundredth Years of our Lord, which ſhall happen in Time to come, except only every fourth hundredth Year of our Lord, whereof the Year of our Lord 2000 ſhall be the firſt, ſhall not be eſteemed or taken to be Biſſextile or Leap-Years, but ſhall be taken to be common Years, conſiſting of 365 Days, and no more; and that the Years of our Lord 2400, 2800, and every other fourth hundredth Year of our Lord, from the ſaid Year of our Lord 2000 incluſive, and alſo all other Years of our Lord, which by the preſent Supputation are eſteemed to be Biſſextile or Leap-Years, ſhall for the future, and in all Times to come, be eſteemed and taken to be Biſſextile or Leap Years, conſiſting of 366 Days, in the ſame Sort and Manner as is now uſed with reſpect to every fourth Year of our Lord.

*And whereas* according to the Rule prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of *England*, *Eaſter day* is always the firſt Sunday after the firſt Full Moon which happens next after the One and twentieth Day of *March*, and if the Full Moon happens upon a Sunday, *Eaſter day* is the Sunday after; which Rule was made in Conformity to the Decree of the ſaid General Council of *Nice*, for the Celebration of the ſaid Feaſt of *Eaſter*: *And whereas* the Method of computing the Full Moons now uſed in the Church of *England*, and according to which the Table to find *Eaſter* for ever, prefixed to the ſaid Book of Common Prayer, is formed, is by Proceſs of Time become conſiderably erroneous: *And whereas* a Calendar, and alſo certain Tables and Rules for the fixing the true Time of the Celebration of the ſaid Feaſt of *Eaſter*, and the finding the Times of the Full Moons, on which the ſame dependeth, ſo as the ſame ſhall agree as nearly as may be with the Decree of the ſaid General Council, and alſo with the Practice of Foreign Countries, have been prepared; *Be it therefore further Enacted*, by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Feaſt of *Eaſter*, or any of the Moveable Feaſts thereon depending, ſhall, from and after the ſaid ſecond Day of *September*, be no longer kept or obſerved in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, or in any other the Dominions or Countries ſubject or belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*, according to the ſaid Method of Supputation now uſed, or the ſaid Table prefixed to the ſaid Book of Common Prayer; and that the ſaid Table, and alſo the Column of Golden Numbers, as they are now prefixed to the reſpective Days of the Month in the ſaid Calendar, ſhall be left out in all future Editions of the ſaid Book of Common Prayer; and that the ſaid New Calendar, Tables, and Rules, ſhall be prefixed to all ſuch future Editions of the ſaid Book, in the Room and Stead thereof; and that from and after the ſaid ſecond Day of *September*, all and every the fixed Feaſt-days, Holy-days, and Faſt-days, which are now kept and obſerved by the Church of *England*, and alſo the ſeveral ſolemn Days of Thankſgiving, and of Faſting and Humiliation, which by Virtue of any Act of Parliament now in being, are, from Time to Time, to be kept and obſerved, ſhall be kept and obſerved on the reſpective Days marked for the Celebration of the ſame in the ſaid New Calendar; that is to ſay, On the ſame reſpective Nominal Days on which the ſame are now kept and obſerved; but which according to the Alteration by this Act intended to be made, as aforeſaid, will happen eleven Days ſooner than the ſame now do; and that the ſaid Feaſt of *Eaſter*, and all other Moveable Feaſts thereon depending, ſhall, from Time to Time, be obſerved and celebrated according to the ſaid New Calendar, Tables, and Rules, in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, and in all the Dominions and Countries aforeſaid, wherein the Liturgy of the Church of *England* now is, or hereafter ſhall be uſed; and that the two Moveable Terms of *Eaſter* and *Trinity*, and all Courts of what Nature or Kind ſoever, and all Meetings and Aſſemblies of any Bodies Politic or Corporate, and all Markets, Fairs, and Marts and Courts thereunto belonging, which by any Law, Statute, Charter, Cuſtom, or Uſage, are appointed, uſed, or accuſtomed to be holden and kept at any Moveable Time or Times depending upon the Time of *Eaſter*, or any other ſuch Moveable Feaſt, as aforeſaid, ſhall, from Time to Time, from and after the ſaid ſecond Day of *September*, be holden and

and kept on such Days and Times whereon the same shall respectively happen or fall, according to the happening or falling of the said Feast of *Easter*, or such other Moveable Feasts, as aforesaid, to be computed according to the said New Calendar, Tables, and Rules.

*And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the several Meetings of the Court of Session, and Terms fixed for the Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, and the holding and keeping of all Markets, Fairs, and Marts, whether for the Sale of Goods or Cattle, or for the hiring of Servants, or for any other Purpose, which are either fixed to certain Nominal Days of the Month, or depending upon the Beginning or any certain Day of any Month, and all Courts incident or belonging to, or usually holden or kept with any such Fairs or Marts, fixed to such certain Times as aforesaid, shall not, from and after the said second Day of *September*, be continued upon, or according to the Nominal Days of the Month, or the Time of the Beginning of any Month, to be computed according to the said new Calendar; but that from and after the said second Day of *September*, the said Courts of Session and Exchequer, and all such Markets, Fairs, and Marts, as aforesaid, and all Courts incident or belonging thereto, shall be holden and kept upon, or according to the same Natural Days, upon or according to which the same should have been so kept or holden, in case this Act had not been made; that is to say, Eleven Days later than the same would have happened, according to the Nominal Days of the said New Supputation of Time, by which the Commencement of each Month, and the Nominal Days thereof, are anticipated or brought forward, by the Space of Eleven Days; any Thing in this Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

*And whereas*, according to divers Customs, Prescriptions, and Usages, in certain Places within this Kingdom, certain Lands and Grounds are, on particular Nominal Days and Times in the Year, to be opened for Common of Pasture, and other Purposes; and at other Times, the Owners and Occupiers of such Lands and Grounds have a Right to inclose or shut up the same, for their own private Use; and there is in many other Instances a temporary and distinct Property and Right vested in different Persons in and to many such Lands and Grounds, according to certain Nominal Days and Times in the Year: *And whereas* the anticipating or bringing forward the said Nominal Days and Times, by the Space of Eleven Days, according to the said new Method of Supputation, might be attended with many Inconveniencies:

*Be it therefore further Declared, Provided, and Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to accelerate or anticipate the Days or Times for the opening, inclosing, or shutting up any such Lands or Grounds as aforesaid, or the Days or Times on which any such temporary or distinct Property or Right in or to any such Lands or Grounds as aforesaid is to commence; but that all such Lands and Grounds as aforesaid shall, from and after the said second Day of *September*, be, from Time to Time respectively opened, inclosed, or shut up, and such temporary and distinct Property and Right in and to such Lands and Grounds as aforesaid, shall commence and begin upon the same Natural Days and Times on which the same should have been so respectively opened, inclosed, or shut up, or would have commenced or begun, in case this Act had not been made; that is to say, eleven Days later than the same would have happened, according to the said New Account and Supputation of Time, so to begin on the said fourteenth Day of *September*, as aforesaid.

*Provided also, and it is hereby further Declared and Enacted*, That nothing in this present Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to accelerate or anticipate the Time of Payment of any Rent or Rents, Annuity or Annuities, or Sum or Sums of Money whatsoever, which shall become payable by Virtue or in Consequence of any Custom, Usage, Lease, Deed, Writing, Bond, Note, Contract, or other Agreement whatsoever, now subsisting, or which shall be made, signed, sealed, or entered into, at any Time before the said fourteenth Day of *September*, or to accelerate the Payment of, or increase the Interest of any such Sum of Money which shall become payable as aforesaid; or to accelerate the Time of the Delivery of any Goods, Chattels, Wares, Merchandize, or other Things whatsoever; or the Time of the Commencement, Expiration, or Determination of any Lease or Demise of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or of any other Contract or Agreement whatsoever; or of the accepting, surrendering, or delivering up the Possession of any such Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments; or the Commencement, Expiration, or Determination of any Annuity or Rent; or of any Grant for any Term of Years, of what Nature or Kind soever, by Virtue or in Consequence of any such Deed, Writing, Contract, or Agreement; or the Time of the attaining the Age of One and twenty Years, or any other Age requisite by any Law, Custom, or Usage, Deed, Will, or Writing whatsoever, for the doing any Act, or for any other Purpose whatsoever, by any Person or Persons now born, or who shall be born before the said fourteenth Day of *September*, or the Time of the Expiration or Determination of any Apprenticeship, or other Service, by Virtue of any Indenture, or of any Articles under Seal, or by Reason of any simple Contract or Hiring whatsoever; but that all and every such Rent and Rents, Annuity and Annuities, Sum and Sums of Money, and the Interest thereof, shall remain and continue to be due and payable; and the Delivery of such Goods and Chattels, Wares and Merchandize, shall be made; and the said Leases and Demises of all such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, and the said Contracts and Agreements, shall be deemed to commence, expire, and determine; and the said Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments shall be accepted, surrendered, and delivered up; and the said Rents, and Annuities, and Grants for any Term of Years, shall commence, cease and determine, at and upon the same respective Natural Days and Times, as the same should and ought to have been payable or made, or would have happened, in case this Act had not been made; and that no further or other Sum shall be paid or payable for the Interest of any Sum of Money whatsoever, than such Interest shall amount unto, for the true Number of Natural Days for which the Principal Sum bearing such Interest shall continue due and unpaid; and that no Person or Persons whatsoever shall be deemed or taken to have attained the said Age of One and twenty Years, or any other such Age, as aforesaid, or to have compleated the Time of any such Service, as aforesaid, until the full Number of Years and Days shall be elapsed on which such Person or Persons respectively would have attained such Age, or would have compleated the Time of such Service, as aforesaid, in case this Act had not been made; any Thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

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## *HAGUE, August* 31.

THE following is an Extract of a Letter from Madrid, dated August 20. "People have for a long Time past, talked as though a good Understanding between this Court and that of Great Britain would never be perfectly well established till the latter should consent to restore Gibraltar to Spain. Our Ministers have very often insinuated this to those of his Britannic Majesty, as well here as at London; but these last have always hitherto turned a deaf Ear thereto. It nevertheless now looks as though there were some Change in this Respect, and that Mr. Keene had received instructions relative thereto. It cannot be said what they precisely are, but People of the justest Way of Thinking here are generally persuaded, that, without this Restitution, the English will never obtain such a free Navigation to the West Indies as they are desirous of, notwithstanding the great Abilities of Mr. Keene, and the Pains which he takes to cause the Negotiation to succeed with which he is charged." Though 'tis much doubted here whether the Court of Great Britain will ever restore Gibraltar, yet there may, possibly, be some Foundation for the above recited Letter from Madrid, if any Dependence may be had on some received from another Place, importing, that Spain is upon the Point of entering into a strict Alliance with the Courts of Vienna and London; that those of Naples and Parma will likewise accede thereto; and that it is not doubted but the King of Sardinia will do the like. These Letters add, that France is far from being in the same Esteem and Credit at the Court of Madrid as heretofore.

*Extract of a Letter from Rome, August* 8.

"Besides the great Damages that were sustained at Nocera, through the Earthquake that happened on the 26th of July last, the City of Gualda, (not to mention some of the other Places near it) suffered extremely by that fatal Accident: All their Steeples, two only excepted, were totally demolished; the Convents of St. Francis and St. Augustine were almost laid in Ruins, two Nunneries were render'd altogether unfit to be inhabited; and in short, two thirds of the whole City were absolutely destroyed. Ten Persons have been since dug out of the Rubbish, and there are several others missing. All the Inhabitants were glad to fly for Safety into the open Fields, and to make themselves what Conveniences they could, in that Extremity, for their Repose a Nights. As they were soon, however, destitute of Provisions, the City of Nocera, notwithstanding their own calamitous Condition, sent two Deputies with proper Relief for their poor disconsolate Neighbours. The Prioral Palace, the Secretary's Office, &c. all fell in directly, and their Papers were irrecoverably lost in the Rubbish. In short, there are at present but very few Houses standing in all Gualda, and those that remain seem in a very tottering Condition. Their Misfortunes are indeed already very deplorable, but their Fears are notwithstanding far from being over. The Inhabitants are still under as great a Panic as before, since their Ears are continually affected with a rumbling Noise in the adjacent Mountains; and sometimes they are terrified with Cracks, as loud as the Discharge of so many Muskets. Thanks to Providence! we have felt the Shocks of it, without any considerable Damage done in any Part of our City."

## LONDON, *August* 19.

Extract of a Letter from CORNWALL, *June* 20.

*LAST Thursday, the 17th Instant, about Noon, in a violent Storm at South, a Brigantine from London for Penzance, with a valuable Cargo, was driven ashore near the Port of Loe in this County. The Men unhappily took to their Boat too soon, and perished, every Soul, in a few Minutes. The Surveyor of the Customs and assistant Officers endeavoured to secure the Cargo and Materials of the Ship for the Claimants. But the Persons (their Townsmen and Neighbours) whom they would have appointed as a Guard to keep off the Country from the Wreck and who would have been well rewarded for their Trouble, thought it more gainful to rob for themselves than to save for the Proprietors: They entered into an iniquitous Confederacy, and with other Villains secreted a good Quantity of valuable Effects. The Shore was soon crowded with a Multitude of People from the Towns, Villages, and Parishes adjacent, and every one laid violent Hands on whatever he could meet with. The Officers dared not, without manifest Danger of their Lives, make any Opposition to these tumultuous and outrageous Proceedings; more especially, as spirituous Liquors were Part of the Cargo. It is a Pity, that the Country Gentry do not exert themselves on these Occasions. Their Presence, Reproof, and Menaces would carry some Weight.*

*I was a melancholy Spectator of this dismal Scene. But I held my Tongue and spake nothing. I refrained even from good Words: But it was Pain to me: My Heart was hot within me. To dissuade, would be vain; to upbraid, would provoke; to threaten, would be dangerous. I knew not which was greater, my Grief or my Indignation; Grief —— to see a fine Vessel, richly freighted, dashed against the Rocks, and my Fellow Mortals plunged by the merciless Waves into sudden, untimely, and perhaps unprovided Death; Indignation —— to behold my Fellow Christians (if they may be called Christians) express in their Countenances a ghastly Joy at this woful Calamity, and fall on the Spoil, like hungry Tygers on their Prey, with brutal Violence and insatiate Greediness. Men and Women ran eagerly to plunder, and carried off not only on their Shoulders, but, surprizing Impudence, hard'n'd Villainy! Even on Drays and Horses, the Goods and Materials, as unconcerned and bold, as if they had bought them at a Price. Even Children were proud to stagger under the Burden of a painted Board. So soon are they initiated by their wicked Parents (blessed Education!) into the Art and Science of Thievery and Pillage, and their tender Minds infected with the Love of Plunder! I cannot but think, that the brutal Behaviour of the meaner Sort of our People is in a good Measure owing to the pernicious Practice of Smuggling. They are so used to Night Work, so habituated to a Defiance of Authority, and Contempt of the Laws, and generally more or less so inflamed with spirituous Liquors, that they are ever ready to perpetrate any Villainy, that their wildest Temper or Love of Lucre shall prompt them to.*

*I cannot forbear mentioning one Thing I took Notice of, which gave me much Concern. Some reputable Farmers and Tradesmen, in other Respects of inoffensive Behaviour, and in so easy Circumstances as to be above the Temptation to which the poorer Sort*

*are exposed, were as active in the Plunder, and as greedy of the Spoil, as the most notorious Rogues in the Country. Such Persons must be at the Bottom of very bad Principles, or of very little Reflection. If this Paper shall happen to fall in the Way of any of those Men, let me beg them for one Moment to lay their Hands on their Hearts, and judge, whether they have done as they would be done unto,—whether, if their Barns and Granaries were unthatch'd by a Storm, or their Dwelling Houses or Store Rooms on Fire, they would think it just and right, that their Neighbours, instead of helping them in their Distress, should carry off their Houshold Goods, Corn, &c. for their own Use. And, if they cannot but condemn such a Deed as detestably iniquitous and unchristian in others, let them remember, that They are the Men.*

*The amazing Insensibility and unsympathizing Hearts of some Sailors and Seamen must not escape unnoticed and uncensured. They, who go down to the Sea in Ships, and occupy their Business in great Waters, should of all Men in the World be the last to engage in such inhuman Actions; tho' none were more busy on this melancholy Occasion. But let me remind them, that the Ways of Providence are just and righteous. And let them beware, lest the Divine Judgments repay their Iniquities in Kind.*

A CLERGYMAN.

*Extract of a Letter from* GOSPORT, *August* 20.

"On Friday a Court Martial was held on board his Majesty's Ship the Monarch, Admiral Hawke, President, on a Sailor, for leaving a Ship's Boat, and disobeying Commands; when he was sentenced to have twenty Lashes along Side every Ship and Sloop in Commission in this Harbour."

*Extract of a Letter from* GOSPORT, *August* 22.

"As several of your Readers may be unacquainted with the Manner of a Person's being whipt from Ship to Ship, an Account of it I imagine will not be disagreeable to them concerning the Person mentioned in my last.

——"On Monday Morning at Eight o'Clock a Signal was made from on board the Monmouth, Admiral Hawke's Ship, by firing a Gun and hoisting a blue Pendant at the Mizzen Peak, which was for a Boat from every Ship in Commission, with a Lieutenant and a File of Musqueteers in each, to attend the Admiral's Orders: About Nine o'Clock the Prisoner was brought out of the Monarch, and put on board the Long Boat, his Coat, Waistcoat and Shirt taken off, then lashed up to a Pole fixed to some Cross trees in the Boat; after which the Marshal, and Officers appointed to see the Sentence executed went into their Boat with a Drummer; then the Sentence of the Court Martial was read.

'When that was over, a Boatswain's Mate, who stood ready with a Cat of Nine Tails, gave him ten Lashes on his bare Back; from thence some of the Boats shot a head, and took the Long Boat in Tow; the Boats attending round it to the next Ship, the Drum beating all the Way, *Round about Cuckolds*, &c. In that Manner they proceeded from Ship to Ship, along Side each his Sentence was read, and he received the same Number of Lashes, the Drum beating as before on their leaving one Ship till they came to the next; when they came along Side each Ship, all Hands in it were call'd on Deck to see the Prisoner whipt; after he had suffer'd at each Ship, which took up about two Hours, some lying very high up the Harbour, he was put on board the Monarch again; and on Tuesday Morning he received the same Number of Lashes, and in the same Manner as the Day before. He received in the whole 220 Lashes, there being Eleven Ships in the Harbour; but notwithstanding he was very severely whipt, he did not *winch* or cry *Oh!*

*Extract of a Letter from* Utrecht, *dated* August 31.

'The present Circumstances of public Affairs indicate to us an approaching War in Europe: The People of Speculation are only in Suspence to know, whether the Scene will open in the North, between Russia and Sweden, or in the Indies, between Great Britain and France. Every one judges according to the Lights he has received; but all agree, that a War will break out, and such a one as will become general, and inflame all Europe. The Advices which we have lately received, all insinuate, that, though Things carry the outward Appearance of a Peace in the North, yet there seems to be a secret Animosity between the two principal Powers in that Part of the World; and these Advices at the same Time assure us, that we shall see Extraordinary Things happen at the approaching Diet of the States of Sweden, and that the Articles which will be there proposed, will discover, whether the Hopes or Fears of the Public, in respect to the Destiny of those Countries, are justly founded. This is what may be gathered from our Intelligence; and our Letters from Holland say nothing yet that is good concerning the Situation of Affairs in that Province: Every Thing is in Confusion there, without the least Hope of Remedy. The Prince Stadtholder has according to his peculiarmed Goodness, labour'd, with all imaginable Vigour, to bring People to their Duty; but in vain, Things are gone too far. The best Counsels of the Serene Prince are no longer regarded in the same Manner as they used to be some Time ago. The Cabal which opposes his Serene Highness, has the upper Hand, and have so thoroughly persuaded the Public that the present Regency have misconducted Affairs, that it is apprehended that the People would willingly take the first favourable Opportunity to throw off the pretended Yoke of the House of Orange, which is now, it is said, as much disliked as at first it was carressed and beloved.

Notwithstanding the indefatigable Endeavours of Count de Wartensleben, Minister from Holland, to induce the Elector of Cologn to enter again into his former Engagements with the Maritime Powers, his Serene Electoral Highness steadily remains in his present System. It is hoped this Example will have no Influence over the Elector of Triers, nor any other Prince of the Empire, tho' some People apprehend it will.'

We have the Pleasure to inform our Readers, that Mr. Keene has so far succeeded in some of his late Representations, as to obtain the sending of a Circular Order to the Governors, and Commanders of Ships, in the Spanish West Indies, the Substance of which is as follows:

"That it is the Intention and Will of his Catholic Majesty, that from henceforth the Navigation and Commerce of the English in the West Indian Seas be not molested nor interrupted, and that their Vessels be not stopt, but only when they are found or detected in carrying on the contraband Trade prohibited by Treaties: That he forbids their being visited, detained, or molested, under illegal Pretexts: That he orders his Governors and Commanders to look well to this, and enjoins them to punish severely such Privateers or Garda de la Costas as they shall be convicted of disobeying his Orders."——But there seems to be something yet lacking here: It is not said, that the Spaniards shall not stop, visit, nor search our Ships on the high Seas; therefore they may find several Pretexts for doing it, which in their Judgment will be very fair and legal. However, we hope that fresh Representations may produce more satisfactory Orders from the Court of Madrid to her Governors in America.

Among other fine Projects talked of, for paving the Way to the Election of a King of the Romans, and thereby preventing an almost Bankrupt Nation from engaging in new Broils, there is one who bids fair for doing the Business effectually, viz. The House of Austria is to cede to his Prussian Majesty, for six Millions of Crowns, that Part of Silesia which was left in her Hands by the Treaty of Breslau: In Consideration of which the King of Prussia is to give his Vote for the Archduke Joseph, and employ his Credit and Influence in the Empire, to accelerate that Prince's Election to the Dignity of King of the Romans.

## ANNAPOLIS.

On Friday the 10th Instant, *John Berry*, *Martha Basset*, and *Mary Powell*, are to be executed in *Baltimore* County, for the late cruel and barbarous Murder of Mrs. *Clark*, on the 20th of *November* last, as she lay in her Bed asleep. *Edward Evans*, who was condemn'd with them for the same Crime, has obtain'd a Pardon.

We are informed by a Vessel from *Boston* a few Days ago, that the *Lloyd Frigate*, Capt. *Alleyne*, who loaded with Tobacco in the River Y, is arrived in *England* (but we could not learn what Part) having met with some Damage on her Passage.

Yesterday came on the Election at *Upper Marlborough* of a Member for *Prince George's* County, in the Room of Col. EDWARD SPRIGG, (who lately died, to the great Loss of the Province in general, and that County in particular) and upon closing the Poll, Mr. GEORGE FRAZIER was declared duly elected, by a considerable Majority.

We have had, for some Days past, very cold Weather, with considerable Quantities of Snow: At present our Rivers are full of Ice, and we can have no Communication with the other Shore.

[*The Printer of this* Gazette, *heartily wishes his Readers a happy New Year: The Size being now pretty much* enlarged, *he hopes his Number of* good *Customers will be* enlarged *also; for* one good Turn deserves another.]


JOHN CONNER,

HAVING left off keeping Public House, hereby gives Notice, that he will either Rent or Sell his House; which stands on

A well-frequented Road,

About Seven Miles from *London-Town*, towards *West* River.

*Frederick* County, *Virginia*, *August* 22, 1751.

THIS is to give Notice, That there is in the Prison of *Frederick* County, Two Servant Men, *viz. Christopher Martin*, an *Irishman*, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a lively genteel Countenance, whose Cloathing is a blue double-breasted Coat, with white Metal Buttons, a red double-breasted Waistcoat, with Silver Twist, blue Breeches, light coloured Stockings, a brown Wig, old Shoes, and a good narrow brimm'd Hat: He says he belongs to Mr. *Matthias Bordley* of *Cæcil* County, *Maryland*. The other named *Edward Jones* an *Englishman*, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, well set; has on a lightish brown Coat very much patched, grey Yarn Stockings, a coarse Shirt, Linnen Drawers, an old Hat, and a striped Worsted Cap; says he belongs to Capt. *Nathaniel Chew*, Commander of the Ship *Anna*, lying in *Patuxent* River, *Maryland*, and that he ran away from the said *Chew* about two or three Days after the Arrival of the said Ship.

*Lewis Neill*, S. F. C.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

*On Thursday the 5th Day of* March *next, at the Plantation of* WILLIAM HUNT, *Esq; Merchant in* London, *situate on the main Road, between* London-Town *and* Queen Anne *Town*,

A PARCEL of choice Country born and other well seasoned

NEGROES,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, about 32 in the Whole Number; most of the Workers have been brought up to Plantation Business, among whom are sundry Plowmen, a House Carpenter and Cooper; some of the Women have been brought up in the House, and understand sewing, knitting, and spinning. Also, sundry Black Cattle, among whom are two Pair of choice Oxen well broke, some Draught Horses and Mares; several Kind of Plantation Utensils, and a Quantity of *Indian* Corn.

The Sale to begin at 12 of the Clock on that Day, and continue 'til the Whole be Sold, by

*Rachel Denton*, Attorney in Fact for Mr. *Hunt*.

*N. B.* Time will be given for Payment of the Purchase Money, upon giving Security, if required.

JUST PUBLISHED,

*And to be Sold by the Printer hereof.*

THE *MARYLAND* ALMANACK for the Year of our LORD 1752, calculated according to the late Act of Parliament for altering the Stile, wherein is contained, the Motions of the Sun and Moon; the true Places and Aspects of the Planets; Rising and Setting of the Sun and Moon; Lunations; Conjunctions; Eclipses; Judgment of the Weather; Rising and Setting of the Planets; Rising, Setting and Southing of the seven Stars; a Table of Interest; a Table of Expences; Receipts, for curing a Flux, a Burn, a Pleurisy, an Ague, the Cholic, and Rheumatism or Pain in the Bones; a Description of the Roads; Courts in *Maryland*, *Pensylvania*, and *Virginia*, &c. &c.

X 2

TO

## TO BE SOLD

*at the* PRINTING-OFFICE *in* Annapolis *the following* Books,

BISHOP of *Man* on the Sacrament, Merchant's Magazine, *Thompson's* Seasons, Teſtaments, *Sherlock* on Death, 8*vo*, Ditto, 12*mo*, *Wright* on Regeneration, Lives of Convicts, 3 Vol. Pſalters, *Bradley's* Dictionary, 2 Vol. Practice of Piety, Hiſtory of Theatres, Eccleſiaſtical Laws, 2 Vol. Manuſcript Sermons, Account of *Denmark*, Fabulous Dictionary, Life of *Didipy Archer*, Preſent for an Apprentice, Compleat Gentleman, Compleat Houſewife, *Æſop's* Fables, Chriſtian Heroe, Religion of Nature, Whole Duty of Man, Political Eſſays, Art of preſerving Health, *Plutus* the God of Riches, Devil turn'd Hermit, *Tennent's* Epiſtle to *Meade*, Buſineſs and Retirement, *New-York* Plot, *Pope's* Eſſay on Man, *Locke's* Eſſay abridged, *Hugo Grotius*, *Cornelius Tacitus*, *Anacreon*, *Virgilii* Opera, *M. Tullii Ciceronis* Orationes. *Ovidii* Triſtia, *Æſopi* Fabulæ, *Terentii* Comœdiæ, *C. Cornelius Tacitus*, Ditto 2 Vol. *Cornelius Nepos*, Ditto, *Latinè & Anglicè*, *Buchanani* Hiſtoria *Scotiæ*, *Ovidii* Metamorphoſeon *Buchanani* Poemata, *Horatius*, &c, &c.

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STOLEN or ſtrayed away in *September* laſt, from *Annapolis*, a middle ſiz'd Roan Horſe, with a Switch Tail, and a great many white Hairs in it, is a natural Pacer, ſhod before, has a Star in his Forehead, but not very diſtinct: He was bred by Capt. *Hammond* on *Elk Ridge*, and was ſuppoſed at firſt to have gone there. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to *John Brice*, Eſq; at *Annapolis*, or to the Subſcriber at *Bladenſburg*, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

*David Roſs.*

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STOLEN or ſtrayed from the Plantation of *Benedict Calvert*, Eſq; at *Mount-Pleaſant*, a Grey Horſe, about 13 Hands and a half high, branded with a W on the near Buttock, his Mane trimm'd, and his Foretop clipp'd. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the aforeſaid Plantation, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

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THERE is in the Cuſtody of the Subſcriber, a Negro Wench, who ſpeaks little or no *Engliſh*, and is ſuppoſed to be come from ſome Quarter in *Virginia*, high up *Potowmack*, ſays her Name is *Lucy*, that her Maſter's Name is *Jemmy*, and her Overſeer's Name is *Johnny*. Suppoſed to be run away ſince ſome Time laſt Summer. Whoever owns the ſaid Negro Wench, on making his Property appear, paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, and the Fees by Law Eſtabliſhed, may have her, by applying to

*George Gordon*, Sheriff of *Frederick* County.

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## TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL Tracts of Land joining together, the whole containing about Thirteen Hundred Acres, lying in *Baltimore* County, not above twelve or thirteen Miles from *Baltimore Town*; on the ſaid Lands are two Plantations in very good Order; the Land is kind for Tobacco, or any Sort of Grain, Hemp or Flax, and very commodious for raiſing Stock, being well ſupplied with good Meadow Ground, through which run ſeveral fine Streams of Water; twelve or fifteen Acres thereof being already ditch'd, and fit for preſent Uſe. Any Perſon who has an Inclination to purchaſe the aforeſaid Premiſes, may have a reaſonable Time allow'd for the Payment of one half, paying the other ready down: As to Price and Title, Enquire of the Subſcriber at his Houſe in the aforeſaid Town.

*William Hammond.*

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STOLEN from the Subſcriber, living in *Kent* County, on the 11th of *November* laſt, a Pocket Book, having in it the Second and Third Bills of Exchange for 161*l.* Sterling, drawn by *Samuel Alleyne*, on Mr. *William Anderſon*, Merchant in *London*, payable to the Subſcriber: This is therefore to caution all Perſons from being impoſed upon with the ſaid Bills, for I have wrote to Mr. *Anderſon* not to pay them without further Advice.

4 *William Raſin.*

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To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of Land, containing 375 Acres, adjoyning to Mr. *John Stevens's* Plantation, on the North Side of *Severn* River, and about nine Miles from *Annapolis*. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may have a reaſonable Time allowed for Payment.

Alſo to be Sold, A likely Negro Boy, about 12 Years of Age.

4 *William Reynolds*

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BROKE adrift from the Sloop *Roſe*, belonging to Col. *Edward Lloyd*, riding at Anchor between *Poplar* Iſland and *Kent* Point, the Wind at South-Eaſt, a Twelve Hogſhead Flat, with two Oars and a Grapnel; her Painter was a 2 and three Quarter Inch Rope, which was broke; ſhe had a Moulding round her upper Streak, and had been painted of a whitiſh Colour; her Keilſon was broke about the middle; ſhe had ſeveral Slips of Lead nail'd over the Seams in her Bottom, and had but two Beams in her. Whoever will take Care of ſaid Flat, and give Intelligence thereof to Col. *Edward Lloyd* ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

5 *Thomas Ormsby.*

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THE Subſcriber having a good Brazier, all Perſons who have any thing to do in that Way of Buſineſs, may have it done at the ſaid Subſcriber's Smith's Shop in *Annapolis*.

5 *Patrick Creagh.*

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## TO BE SOLD,

*By the Subſcriber, at his Store in* London-Town,

VARIETY of *Europian* and *India* GOODS, proper for the Winter Seaſon, at the loweſt Prices, for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or ſhort Credit.

7 *Thomas Meighan.*

*N. B.* The ſaid *Thomas Meighan* intending to leave this Province next Spring; all Perſons indebted to him, are deſired ſpeedily to make Payment: And thoſe who have any Demands, ſhall be paid on bringing in their Accounts.

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## TO BE SOLD,

PART of a Tract of Land called *Claggett's Foreſt*, and other Lands adjoyning thereto, lying near the Head of *Buſh* River in *Baltimore* County, containing about Thirteen Hundred Acres.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land lying in the ſaid County, near the Branches of *Deer Creek*, called *Bond's Gratuity*, containing Four Hundred Acres.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms, by applying to

10 *Philip Thomas.*

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## JUST IMPORTED,

*And to be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Store in* Annapolis,

BARBADOES Rum, *Muſcovado* Sugar, *Vidonia* Wine, *Liſbon* Lemons, *Caſtile* Soap in Boxes, Chocolate, *Engliſh* Seal Leather, Cables and Cordage of all Sizes, Anchors and Ship Chandlery, with Variety of *European* and *India* Goods, by Wholeſale and Retale, for Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, at the loweſt Prices.

*Stephen Weſt*, junr.

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BROKE looſe from a Schooner at the Mouth of *South* River, A Boat about 10 Feet Keel, very narrow, deep, and ſtrong built: She drove aſhore about 2 Miles above the lower End of *Kent-Iſland*. Whoever brings the ſaid Boat to *Annapolis*, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

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## JUST IMPORTED,

*In the* NANCY, *Capt.* HENDERSON, *from* LONDON,

*And to be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Store oppoſite the Church, in* ANNAPOLIS,

GREAT Variety of *European* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS, proper for the Winter Seaſon, by Wholeſale or Retale, at the loweſt Prices, for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or ſhort Credit.

*Daniel Wolſtenholme.*

LIKEWISE,

*Weſt-India* Rum, Arrack, *London* Porter, White Wine Vinegar, Citron Water, *Caſtile* Soap, *Muſcovado* Sugar, &c.

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THE Subſcriber intending for *London* early next Shipping, all Perſons indebted to him are deſired ſpeedily to make Payment or ſettle their Accounts. Attendance will be given every Day at Mr. *Weſt's* Store in *Annapolis*.

*James Dick.*

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## JUST PUBLISHED,

*(Containing 24 Pages in Folio, very neceſſary to be known by all Dealers in* TOBACCO)

THE Act of Parliament paſſed the laſt Seſſion at *Weſtminſter*, Entituled, *An Act for the more effectual ſecuring the Duties upon* TOBACCO. To be Sold by the Printer hereof, Price 2*ſ* 6*d*.

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To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

THE following Tracts of Land, lying in *Frederick* County, *viz.*

One Tract, called *Friendſhip*, containing 400 Acres.

One Tract, called *Gordon's Purchaſe*, containing 150 Acres.

One Tract, called *Exchange*, containing 700 Acres.

Alſo a Leaſe for three Lives of a Tract of Land, called, *Fountain Rock Marſh*, containing 500 Acres, being Part of his Lordſhip's Manor, lying in the ſaid County, paying a yearly Quit Rent of Fifty Shillings Sterling.

Any Perſon or Perſons inclining to Purchaſe, may be informed of the Title and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subſcriber.

*James Dick.*

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*ANNAPOLIS:* Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-ſtreet*; by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and a Shilling *per* Week after for Continuance: And BOOK-BINDING is performed in the neateſt Manner.